AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1201 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 24, NO. 16

Small thieves lie in towers fastened to wooden blocks; big ones strut around in gold and silver.—Cato, the Censor.

NEW YORK CITIZENS URGE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT RATIFICATION

President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and Hundreds of Other Leaders and Many Organizations Deny Charge That Child Labor Regulation Will Destroy Republican Government.

Albany, N. Y.—Striking back at criticism of the proposed Federal child labor amendment, a group of organizations favoring the amendment filed a brief here with the Senate Judiciary Committee in a plea for ratification.

Citing objections to the amendment raised recently by Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler and William D. Guthrie, the brief ridiculed comparisons between the proposed new amendment and the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Eighteenth Amendment attempted absolutely to prohibit the use of beverages which a substantial portion of the population felt to be desirable and harmless," the brief declares. "Of necessity there would spring up a huge underworld business whose business would be to supply this desire.

Small Demand for Child Labor Products

"With this situation must be contrasted the proposed Child Labor Amendment. There is no widespread and insistent demand for the products of child labor. Even the opponents of this amendment concede employment to be undesirable. No criminal enterprise could fill this demand, even were it present.

Trust Legislators

In a discussion of the scope of power granted under the amendment, the brief denied that the regulation of child labor would result in the destruction of a republican form of government.

"One who feels that legislators cannot be trusted with power had best retire from civilized society," the brief asserts.

The argument for ratification of the amendment was signed by Joseph P. Chamberlain, Professor of Public Law at Columbia University; Carl C. Burlingham, past president of the Bar Association of the City of New York; Herman A. Gray, Professor of Law at New York University Law School, and W. W. Gardner, assistant in the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University.

Organizations Supporting Brief

Organizations sponsoring the brief included the New York State Federation of Labor, the New York Child Labor Amendment Campaign Committee, the Non-Partisan Committee for Ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, the New York League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, the New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, the New York Women's Trade Union League, and other committees from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica.

President Roosevelt Heads List

The brief also included a list of more than 200 persons who rendered support to ratification of the amendment. They included government officials, business men, bankers, college presidents, ministers, welfare workers and spokesmen for organized labor.

Among a long list of New York City endorsers of the amendment were the following: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Senator Royal S. Copeland, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

REVOLUTION IS HERE, GOV. SWEET DECLARES

Former Colorado Executive Says Economic Revision Is Inevitable—Predicts Curb on Profits—Capitalists Must Share Surpluses with Masses.

New York.—Those who own and control our system for the production of wealth must equitably share the earnings of industry with labor if our economic order is to survive, declared former Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado in an address here at the annual convention of the New York State Association of Master Plumbers. He spoke as the official representative of General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator.

Retorting to the very much deflated Dr. William A. Wirt, who has expressed fears of a revolution, Governor Sweet declared that a real revolution was taking place, but asserted that it was a peaceful economic revolution and "without the framework of the profit system."

Praises Roosevelt

"I was much interested, even before the famous Dr. Wirt came on the scene, as to whether what is being done could be called a revolution," he continued. "Theodore Roosevelt aimed at a 'square deal.' Woodrow Wilson looked toward 'the new freedom.' I think that Franklin D. Roosevelt has dug deeper to the foundations of our economic structure, and the chances he is making will be more permanent and far-reaching.

Maldistribution of Wealth

"If we are to understand from the President that there has been a maldistribution of wealth and power, then anything undertaken to change this should be considered a revolution, an economic revolution, a peaceful revolution, a revolution under the Constitution but none the less a revolution.

"We have come to the time when such a movement was absolutely necessary because of the mechanization of industry. You can't throw more people out of employment year after year and support them on a dole, and go on manufacturing more than people can buy, without a change being made. Something has to be done."

Redistribution of Income

"If this capitalistic system is to endure," he said, "we are bound to have a redistribution of the national income and not have it flow into the pockets of a very small percentage of the people."

He predicted as inevitable, if the present system was to survive, a limitation of the surpluses accumulated by business, with the funds remaining after charges for depreciation and other proper items going into a system of national unemployment insurance and the payment of substantially higher wages.

Liberty for All

"The fruits of liberty and freedom are not for the favored few in the United States of America," he said. "They should be for all the people.

"The United States of America is not from the Communist, Fascist or Socialist, but from the man who will not understand that we have come to the end of an era, that we have come into a mechanized age and the old days of laissez faire are gone forever."

Stretch-Out, Eviction Bills Killed in S. C. Legislature

Spartansburg, S. C.—The House bill to abolish the "stretch-out" system in the textile plants of South Carolina, which flared up in the Senate a few days before adjournment, died on the Senate calendar, along with several House measures to prevent eviction during strikes and requiring sanitary sewerage in mill villages.

GAS STATION ATTENDANTS STRIKE FOR PAY INCREASE

2,000 Workers in Cleveland Also Demand 40-Hour Week

Cleveland, Ohio.—After an all-night meeting, a newly-organized union of gas station filling attendants, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, called a strike for a 40-hour week and shorter hours. About 2,000 workers went out.

Phil Hannah, secretary of the union, said the strike was called because the major companies had failed to reply to a request for a conference on demands for wage increases. They are outlining a proposed minimum scale ranging from $115 to $150 a month, and a five-day week. Now they work from nine to nine in a week ago, and the companies were asked to reply within seven days, he said.

A. M. Maxwell, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said, "We will be glad to discuss wages and hours with representatives of our employes."

GEORGIA HOSIERY WORKERS STRIKE FOR UNION SHOP

Dalton, Ga.—A strike at the Dalton, Ga., plant of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills grew out of the workers' demand for adoption of a labor agreement. The strike involves 829 employes. The mill union officials say, is practically 100 per cent organized under the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Frank B. Innis, superintendent, said the walkout was a gesture of sympathy with Indianapolis employes of the company, who are on a strike, and denied there were any wage disagreements. He said the only complaints with workers was over the union shop question. Seamless workers, who are not covered by the national labor agreement, said, however, that they wanted wage increases of from 10 to 20 per cent.

ICKES FAVORED PAY RAISE FOR P. W. A. EMPLOYES

Washington.—Secretary of the Interior Ickes expressed the hope that public works employes would receive the benefit of the immediate five per cent pay restoration given other Federal employes by Congress in the independent offices appropriation bill made effective by an Executive Order of the President.

While uncertain whether this can be brought about, the public works administrator said he has been spending much time trying to protect the salary situation in the Public Works Administration and added "We think we are going to do it."

A good deal of confusion exists, he said, over what the executive order on pay cut restoration really means in connection with the employes on public works pay rolls.

"I think, ultimately, they are entitled to the 5 per cent restoration," Secretary Ickes said.

Fall River Weavers Strike Against Stretch-Out Plan

Fall River, Mass.—Weavers employed in the Arkwright Mill No. 2 refused to return to work until the management met their demands for assignment to work on a six to eight loom basis. As a result, the strike resulting from the walkout a week ago will be continued.

The entire plant was closed as a result of the action of the workers, which was taken without sanction of the union, in fact while representatives of labor were in conference with mill officials relative to the final draft of an agreement to be submitted to the regional labor board for approval, the result of many weeks' conferences.

About 450 are affected by the situation at the Arkwright.

A. T. & T. ASKS LOW WAGE RATES IN CODES

NRA Told $12 to $15 Per Week Is Enough Pay for Employes of Monopoly Whose President Grabs $212,000 Annual Salary.

Washington.—The antisocial economic views of the gigantic telephone monopoly of the United States are strikingly reflected in the labor provisions of the code of fair competition submitted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the National Recovery Administration.

The term "competition" is superfluous in this instance, inasmuch as outside of a few small localities in which the telephone monopoly has not considered it profitable to extend its activities, the telephone system is entirely under the control of the A. T. & T. Company, a holding and operating creation of the Bell Telephone System.

The Company has "conveniently" classified the minimum rates of pay on the basis of the number of telephones served in any given exchange. The highest minimum weekly scale proposed is $15.00 per week in communities having exchanges serving more than 100,000 telephones. This proposed scale descends until it reaches the figure of $12.00 per week in localities with 1,000 or less telephones.

Not satisfied with these low wage rates, the Telephone Company, which pays its chief executive a salary of $212,000 per annum and salaries ranging from $20,000 to $73,000 to a large number of other officials, finds it necessary to recommend a further reduction in wages of $1.00 per week in a geographical unit which it describes as the Southern Area. This territory includes 15 States.

The reasoning behind this proposed differential is the vicious cost-of-living theory, based on the belief that a worker is entitled to no more than what it actually costs in a given locality to keep body and soul together.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has been operating company unions for a long period of time.

MASS. EMPLOYERS VIOLATE WOMEN WORKERS HOURS LAW

New Bedford, Mass.—Paying an unexpected visit to one of the largest factories here the State factory inspector caught the management in an outright violation of the law governing industrial hours for women. The law declares that children or women shall be employed for not more than five hours at one stretch after two o'clock in the afternoon.

The women operatives had gone to work at a quarter to two in the afternoon. In the evening when the factory inspector arrived they were still working on a stretch of seven hours which, according to the regular mill schedule, would not end until 10 P. M. The law specifically forbids more than a long shift and imposes heavy penalties for violating it.

The State Labor Department recently secured a decision against the Neild Manufacturing Company for violating this same law, and it looks as though the factory inspectors have now landed another inhuman employer allegedly guilty of working his employes eight hours at a stretch without any time for rest or refreshment.

ARBITRATION PACT ENDS BIG FALL RIVER STRIKES

Speeding Up of Machinery and Wage Rates Were Questions in Dispute

Fall River, Mass.—The printing division of the American Printing Co., employing 2,200, and the Algonquin Printing Co., employing 500, closed by strikes for a fortnight, reopened as the result of accords reached. The terms providing for arbitration of the difficulties which caused the walkouts, wages based on the decisions of the Regional Labor Board, and the institution of plant arbitration groups.

The immediate cause of the strike at the American Printing Co. plant was the discharge of an employe assigned to a drying machine in the dye house, who claimed he was being forced to do more work than other men, an accusation denied by the management, which asserted the requirements exacted were being complied with in other departments. At the Algonquin the walkout was precipitated by the speed-up of machinery in the rope-soaping department, workers alleged.

At the American Printing Co. three members of the arbitration committee are to be named by the workers and three by the management, with a majority vote to decide. However, appeals to the Regional Labor Board are permitted under the agreement, which will continue in effect for a year. At the Algonquin the provisions are the same save that the board will consist of three members, one representative of the company and the other of the workers, both to select the third.

MEXICAN SUGAR COMPANIES FIGHT WAGE BOOST EDICT

Mexico City.—Vera Cruz State sugar companies will suspend operations unless the State Labor Board rescinds its recent edict ordering a 50 per cent wage increase for their workers, according to Fulgencio Rojas, representative of these companies, who is here to interview President Rodriguez regarding a modification of the board's measure. The board established 1.50 pesos (about 40 cents) as the minimum daily wage for agricultural workers from the 1 peso they formerly received. The higher daily wage swells the payrolls to an extent which works a hardship upon them, the sugar companies contend.

NEW YORK BUS LINE HELD NRA VIOLATOR

Fifth Avenue Company Ordered to Reinstate Discharged Union Men—Regional Labor Board Instructed to Hold Election for Collective Bargaining Representatives—President of Company Defies Order.

Washington.—The National Labor Board condemned today the action of the Fifth Avenue Cach Company of New York in "discriminating" against union workers and upheld the course followed by the New York Regional Board in seeking an adjustment of the dispute between the company and those of its employes who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes.

Ruling that the company, which did not sign the President's Agreement and filed no certificate of compliance with the Transit Code, had violated Section 7-a of the Recovery Act, the Labor Board proposed the following:

1. Reinstatement of employes discharged after Oct. 2, 1933, because of union activity.

2. Reinstatement of William J Rupy, Michael McCarthy, Patrick Kitson and James Framley unless the company presents proof to the New York Regional Board showing that these men were not discharged for union activity.

Stop Intimidation

3. That the company cease annoying, watching and intimidating their employes and their employes' families with the object of hindering their employes in the exercise of rights granted by the National Industrial Recovery Act.

4. That an election be held under the supervision of the New York Regional Labor Board so that the employes of the company may have an opportunity to exercise a free choice in the designation of representatives for collective bargaining, and that the company cooperate with the New York Regional Labor Board in its conduct of such an election.

5. That the company bargain collectively with the representatives chosen in this election.

Wood Defies Board

New York.—Frederic T. Wood, president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, issued a statement defying the National Labor Board and declaring that the employes named in the decision of the Board were not discharged for union affiliation but for infractions of company rules. He assailed the labor members of the board as being actuated by "a financial interest in the result of any decision in a matter of this character."

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT BACKED BY N. Y. CLERGY

Legislature Urged to Protect Children from Exploitation

New York.—A committee of clergymen of this city has been organized to fight for ratification of the child labor amendment by the State Legislature, it was announced by the National Child Labor Committee.

Those signing an appeal to the Legislature for favorable action on the Wahl bill for ratification of the amendment, now in the Senate Judiciary Committee, included Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and John Haynes Holmes.

"Child labor is a grave social injustice as well as an economic injustice," the clergymen's statement declares, "and the churches are under a moral obligation to do all that lies within their power to end the national disgrace of permitting immature children to be exploited in industry. We believe that the only method by which the elimination of child labor can be achieved is through federal legislation, and for that reason we urge ratification of the Federal child labor amendment. We hope that the New York Legislature will take favorable action and the Empire State will become the twenty-first State to ratify this children's amendment."

PORTLAND LABOR FAVORS KENIN FOR U. S. CONGRESS

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Central Labor Council endorsed Harry M. Kenin, local attorney and member of the school board, as a candidate for the Federal House of Representatives at Washington.

He is pledged to support fundamental measures establishing such changes in our national economy and in private business practices as will promote a more equitable distribution of wealth. In his recent award as chairman of the arbitration board in the street car employes wage controversy here, which granted pay increases averaging seven per cent and at the same time retaining the six-hour day, Mr. Kenin said:

"Our sole consideration is whether or not the men are being paid a living wage. We do not believe that the earnings of the companies should determine whether or not the men are to receive a living wage. It must be conceded that the right of an employe to a living wage takes precedence over the right of stockholders to receive dividends."

Mr. Kenin favors Federal assistance in old-age pensions, and other forms of social insurance, not alone as measures of justice to individual citizens but as a social practice to advance social security.

TURBINE PLANT EMPLOYES STRIKE FOR PAY INCREASE

Hartford, Conn.—Employes of the Terry Steam Turbine Company of this city, 1,100 in number, went on a strike when their demand for a 50 per cent wage increase was refused by the management, which is operating under the Electrical NRA Code.

WITNESSES CITE NEED FOR OLD AGE PENSION

Senate Committee Is Told that Washington's Aged Destitute Should Receive $35 Per Month—Bill Is Approved by A. F. of L.

Washington.—Relief for the destitute aged of the Nation's capital was pushed one step further toward realization by the hearing held by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia on the Capper-Norton and the Copeland-Black old-age pension bills.

The Capper-Norton bill, already reported favorably by the House Committee on the District of Columbia, is sponsored by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey. It provides a maximum pension of $35 per month at the age of 65 years and vests administration of the measure in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The Copeland-Black bill, sponsored by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, and Representative Loring M. Black of New York, confers administration of the measure upon the Public Welfare, which administers the public charities of Washington.

William B. Dunning, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the committee that, while the A. F. of L. favored the Capper-Norton bill, it was not waging a fight against the Copeland-Black bill.

Pensions for Aged in 28 States

Abraham Epstein of New York, representing the American Association for Social Security, said the District of Columbia is "way behind other States" in old-age pension legislation, and added he had no doubt that if the residents here were enfranchised "they would vote unanimously" for its application.

"There now are 28 States having such laws, Epstein said, and for 135,000 persons on the rolls in 1933 the average payment was $19 monthly, as compared to a cost of $44 monthly for institutional care.

Mr. Epstein said the establishment of these pensions did not mean that a new obligation was undertaken, as the beneficiaries were charges anyway, in one form or another, whether on private charity or families. The principle is one of spreading the cost of caring for this class.

Poorhouses Abolished

In reply to a question by Senator Reynolds, Democrat, North Carolina, subcommittee chairman, Epstein said only one State—Delaware—had been able to do away with its poor houses by reason of the pension system, age limits keeping many needy aged in the form of benefit and necessitating their care in institution until they become eligible for payments.

Favors 65 Age Limit

Epstein said he favored 65 as the eligible age and $35 monthly as the maximum payment. The payment to the District, he said, from Federal funds could be left with the authority administering the law, he felt.

UNION WINS PREVAILING PAY FOR CONSTRUCTION LABOR

Washington.—The efficiency of organized labor in securing the rights of the workers under statute law was well illustrated here in the wage boosts secured for building laborers on construction work for the District of Columbia.

It was revealed that building contractors were violating this law. Charges that the contractors were paying from 35 to 45 cents an hour instead of the prevailing scale of from 45 to 75 cents an hour were made to District Commissioner John C. Gotwals by John Locher, secretary-treasurer of the Washington Building Trades Council.

As a result of the protest Commissioner Gotwals issued orders that the prevailing scales of wages for laborers employed on District construction jobs must be paid.

Locher and Larry Kelly, representing organized building laborers, contended that under the Bacon-Davis "prevailing wage" law similar rates would apply to laborers employed by contractors having District Government work. They said less than the prevailing scales were being paid to laborers by contractors building the addition to Gallinger Hospital, the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School and the Calvert Street Bridge.

Upon receipt of the charges, Commissioner Gotwals issued an order that the contractors must pay the prevailing wage scale on all District jobs. The scale now in force for ordinary labor, 60 cents an hour for mechanics, 62½ cents an hour for carpenters and 75 cents an hour for mortar mixers.

NRA Code Violated by 146 Mattress Makers, Is Charge

New York.—Alleged violations of the NRA bedding code, prohibiting the use of second-hand materials in the manufacture of mattresses, caused the State Compliance Board to summon 147 bedding manufacturers to a hearing here before Deputy Deputy Director Copeland, special trade practice compliance officer.

Spokesmen for the group pointed out that the NRA prohibition on the use of second-hand materials conflicts with a ruling of the State Labor Department permitting the use of such materials when properly sterilized and labeled.

Mr. Copeland said that a hearing on the conflict between the State ruling and the code provision would be held in Washington soon, but that in the meantime the names of all violators would be sent to the National Compliance Board there for action.

WITH THE NEW YORK BUS LINE HELD NRA VIOLATOR

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Discrimination Against Women Workers Is Condemned by Green

A. F. of L. Chief Says Trade Unions Favor Equal Pay for Equal Work—Criticizes NRA Codes for Fixing Different Wage Rates According to Geographical Location.

New York.—Emphatic condemnation of paying women workers less than men for doing the same work was given by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at a dinner here given by the New York Women's Trade Union League in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The meeting initiated a drive for intensifying union organization among women workers.

"The industrial revolution which began when mechanical processes in production were substituted for hand labor, called for the services of working women," Mr. Green said. "The number has increased every year. They are now employed in practically every line of industry. Industrial traditions have been broken down and as a result women workers have taken their place with men in the industrial production field. It was inevitable that economic and industrial problems would grow out of such a change in industrial development.

Unions Improve Work Conditions

"In many lines of industry, particularly the needle trades, the women workers have realized their helplessness and, as a result, have organized into trade unions for mutual helpfulness and protection. It has been most gratifying to observe the growing understanding, on the part of women workers, of the value of economic solidarity brought about through trade union affiliation.

"As a result, their wages have been protected to a very large extent. Improved sanitary and humane conditions of employment have been established and maintained. Hours of labor and work periods have been reduced and conditions of employment have been made more desirable.

"These economic and industrial improvements have come to women workers just in proportion as they have organized into trade unions and thus become united in a definite, direct and concrete effort to promote their social and economic welfare.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Union Member

"As an outstanding example of organized achievement, I refer to the definite progress which has been made by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Women workers predominate in this industry. They have united and organized with their fellow-workers so completely as to bring about such a fine and unquestionable improvement in their wages and conditions of employment. The membership of this splendid organization has grown from a few thousand to approximately two hundred thousand.

"Difficulties there were. They were achieved such a large degree of success through the help of your organization and through the inspiration which those associated with it have given them in all their struggles for the enjoyment of a more abundant life.

"I am happy to know that our distinguished guest of the evening is an honorary member of this progressive, militant organization. We, united with the great international trade union movement, are extremely proud of this fact.

Unions Necessary for Women Workers

"I know I but echo the feelings and desires of the membership of the National Women's Trade Union League when I express the hope that the campaign of organization may successfully continue and that through such organization higher wages and improved conditions of employment may be enjoyed by the millions of women workers employed in the public school rooms, in offices, in counting rooms and in service industries.

"There is a great need for economic and social betterment among those occupations known as white-collar workers. Along with thinking, sympathetic people, I have been deeply concerned over the social status of this very important part of our working population.

"I know the National Women's Trade Union League is interested in this problem and that its officers and members will gladly extend all assistance possible in order to bring about a correct solution.

Attacks Wage Discrimination

"Then, we have ever present that indefensible standard which, through the traditions of centuries, has been maintained. It has always seemed unjust to me that women workers should receive less pay for doing the same work and rendering the same service as that performed by men. We of the trade union movement have always vigorously contended that equal rates of pay should be paid women workers when they did the same work performed by men. We must continue the fight against this injustice until we win.

"There is another economic policy pursued in the development of industrial codes of fair practice which seems unjust to me. That is that different rates of pay should be maintained in different sections of the Nation for women who perform the same character of work."

Economic Problem Is Difficult

"All of us who are engaged in social and economic work," Mr. Green concluded, "fully realize the very great difficulties which are in the way and which we constantly meet. We know that progress can only be made step by step. There is no problem which yields so slowly. We know that progress can only be made step by step. There is no problem which yields so slowly than an economic problem.

"History shows that the human race has made progress slowly. Sometimes, during periods when the masses were aroused until their activities approached the revolutionary stage, they moved ahead and at other times because of indifference they moved slowly. But, those who led and those who have served in this economic movement have done so because they were moved by a deep-seated faith in the justice of their cause. They were inspired to do their best because they knew they were associated with them in a common endeavor such unselfish, patriotic and noble women as those who are identified in an official and membership capacity with the National Women's Trade Union League."

LAUNDRY OWNERS AGREE TO PAY MINIMUM WAGE

New York.—Publicity as a medium for compelling low-wage employers to pay the rates prescribed by the State minimum wage law for women gave evidence of results when of the forty-four Bronx laundry owners who appeared in the offices of the State Department of Labor here to answer charges of failure to comply with the State law, thirty-four agreed to pay at least 31 cents an hour for a forty-hour week. Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, announced that four other offenders would promptly decide whether they would comply with the law or have their names and records published as paying less than the legal minimum. The remaining six were found to be in non-compliance.

"You have an opportunity under the NRA code to regulate your own industry so that fair wages and profits can be paid," Mr. Andrews told the laundry owners. "The minimum wage law will put all of you on an equal footing insofar as the wage item in your operating cost is concerned. It is up to you to work out a price structure which will be fair to yourselves and to the consuming public."

Pocatello Beer Distributor Employs Union Truck Drivers

Pocatello, Idaho.—The Intermountain Produce Company here, distributors of Rainier beer, announced that they recently signed members of Teamsters and Chauffeurs Local No. 446 in their delivery service. This agreement recently reached between the Northwest Brewers Association and unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor provides that all products of the members of the association are to be 100 per cent union in all steps of manufacture, distribution. The Intermountain Produce Company was the first of the local distributors to comply with this agreement.

Amoskeag Weavers Walk Out

Manchester, N. H.—One hundred and fifty weavers in the mill of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. went on strike, forcing the unit to shut down. Other units of the plant were not affected.

HOPKINS CHANGES HOURS RULES FOR WORK RELIEF

Washington.—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, announced a modification of the rule on the minimum hours of labor under the work divisions of the emergency relief administrations throughout the country.

No person shall be employed in work divisions less than six nor more than eight hours in any one day nor less than four or more than 30 days in now states. "Persons whose budgetary deficiency is less than this shall receive relief, if the total work allowed a worker in any month may be consolidated in any part of that month."

The previous rule was that no skilled or professional person should work less than 30 hours a month and no unskilled person less than 54 hours a month.

The significance of the modification, Mr. Hopkins said, is that work may be given to many more skilled and technical persons who are receiving relief. In determining who is to get direct relief and who is to be given the opportunity to work for relief, the budgetary deficiency, or need, is first determined. If the person is not working, he is given work less than 30 hours a month and no unskilled person less than 54 hours a month.

The significance of the modification, Mr. Hopkins said, is that work may be given to many more skilled and technical persons who are receiving relief. In determining who is to get direct relief and who is to be given the opportunity to work for relief, the budgetary deficiency, or need, is first determined. If the person is not working, he is given work, the number of hours of work required to provide the needed amount of relief at the prevailing rate for the kind of work is calculated. The minimum rate, however, is stipulated at 30 cents an hour. If the calculation shows that the person requires less than 18 hours of work to earn the needed amount, the person is not given work, but is given direct relief.

PHILADELPHIA JUDGE JAILS 18 JOBLESS AS "VAGRANTS"

Philadelphia, Pa.—Charged with being chronic vagrants and panhandlers, 20 men who were rounded up overnight by police of the Twelfth and Pine Streets station were sentenced to three months each in the House of Correction by Magistrate Medway. Two of the defendants were later released when they promised to leave the city.

All of the defendants were drifters from other sections of the country, according to detectives, who had repeatedly arrested many of the men.

All were arrested as the result of a drive made along Market, Chestnut and Walnut Streets.